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LIEN, ARNOLD J. *Privileges and Immunities of Citizens of the United States*. Pp. 94. Price, 75 cents. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

This treatise is admirable in form and expression. It brings together the decisions of the United States supreme court interpreting the enigmatical phrase, "privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," as used in the fourteenth amendment. The author is not so much concerned with setting in array the rights connoted by the term, as he is in demonstrating the consistency and correctness of the supreme court's definition of the term.

Here we take issue with Dr. Lien. In the famous slaughter house cases the court limited the application of this term to the relatively few federal rights which correspond to federal powers, and refused to apply it to the fundamental civil rights which before the adoption of the amendment were under the sole protection of the states. But these federal rights were already amply protected. It was certainly the purpose of the framers of the amendment to bring the fundamental civil rights under the protection of the federal government. The court by its decision practically eliminated one clause from the amendment. Our author therefore absolutely fails to give a correct estimate of the period of centralization which enacted the amendment, and of the period of reaction which annulled by interpretation one of the most important provisions of the amendment.

A minor criticism may be directed to Dr. Lien's extravagant devotion to an imported vagary, namely, that sovereignty is indivisible, in spite of the obvious division of sovereignty in this country. He goes so far in the worship of this foreign fetish that he calls states "commonwealths," and not the sovereign states that they are.

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MARSHALL, LEON C., WRIGHT, C. W., and FIELD, J. A. *Materials for the Study of Elementary Economics*. Pp. xvii, 927. Price, \$2.75. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1913.

Professor Bullock's *Selected Readings in Economics* (1907) and Professor Fetter's *Source Book in Economics* (1912) were attempts to collect, in a form easily available for students, subject-matter illustrating economic principles, to be used as collateral reading in conjunction with a text book. *Materials for the Study of Elementary Economics*, the joint work of three members of the department of political economy at the University of Chicago, is a book of the same type. It aims, by presenting concrete case-material embodying economic laws, "to acquaint the student with economic principles as they are manifested in the tangible facts of economic life." It is, however, much more comprehensive in character than the two earlier works. Bullock's *Selected Readings* and Fetter's *Source Book* made no pretense of attempting to present selections on all the topics ordinarily covered in an elementary course. While no such claim is made for the *Materials for the Study of Elementary Economics*, such would appear to be the purpose of its authors. They have included as many as two hundred and sixty-seven selections, and these